FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON BEAGLE PROTESTED

PY122252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2207 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Mar (NA) -- The Argentine Government this afternoon lodged a strong protest with the Chilean Government in view of recent remarks made by Chilean Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Ernesto Videla about navigation through the Beagle Channel by Argentine ships. The note was delivered at the Foreign Ministry to Chilean Charge d'Affaires Raul Schmidt.

More on Protest

PY130046 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2322 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Mar (NA) -- The Argentine Government today lodged a "strong protest" with Chile in view of recent remarks made by Chilean Foreign Under Secretary Ernesto Videla concerning navigation in the Beagle Channel by Argentine ships. The Chilean official, who is also chairman of the Chilean delegation to the papal mediation, said on 4 March that Argentine ships have no right of free navigation through southern waters "which legally belong to Chile." Since then the San Martin Palace has been studying Videla's remarks and this afternoon it summoned Raul Schmidt, Chilean charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires, to hand him the protest. Although no text of the Argentine protest was released, on breaking the news to the press Foreign Ministry spokesman Hernan Massini Ezcurra emphasized that Videla's remarks "are both unacceptable and unfounded."

POLICE THWART DEMONSTRATION, ARREST LEADERS

PY121600 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1325 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 12 Mar (NA) -- Approximately 40 union leaders and activists, among them the leader of the Mar del Plata branch of the General Labor Confederation [CGT], who were detained last night, were still under arrest this morning presumably at military installations. The arrests were effected at the intersection of Promenade and Santiago del Estero Streets where some 50 demostrators were throwing leaflets on which the phrase "enough of starvation, enough of misery; mobilization" was printed, while they were shouting "long live the CGT!" The demonstration, which was interrupted by regular police personnel and plainclothes policemen, lasted about 15 minutes. People then started running, while some persons engaged in fisticuffs. The leaders were arrested and quickly taken away. Hours later, both the local CGT branch and the Union Youth [Juventud Sindical] issued communiques condemning the action and demanding the release of the detainees.

The Political Action Committee of the Social Democratic Party, which is led by Adm Emilio Massera, has issued a similar statement.

Leaders Released

PY122028 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Mar del Plata, 12 Mar (NA) -- The four union leaders arrested yesterday during various operations conducted by combined army and police forces on charges of "disrupting public order" were released after 1300 today. Their release was ordered by Mar del Plata acting Federal Judge Teodori who first took their statements at the court. The released union leaders are Hugo Moyano, secretary of the truckers union in charge of the General Labor Confederation branch in Mar del Plata; Raul Munoz, press secretary of the same organization; Miguel Landin, former deputy secretary; and Carlos Lambert, member of the union board.

MULTIPARTY GROUP ON TROOPS IN EL SALVADOR ISSUE

PY131602 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] NA -- The Multiparty Grouping yesterday expressed its "bewilderment and concern" at reports of Argentine military aid to El Salvador. The five-party group, with radical politician Antonio Troccoli acting as its spokesman, yesterday required "adequate information" from the government on the issue. He said that statements made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig regarding the alleged aid "have not been properly explained by the Foreign Ministry."

FRG ARMS MANUFACTURE OFFER NOT CONFIRMED

PY122148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2205 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Mar (NA) -- Eduardo Scholze, head of the import-export department of the firm "Establecimientos Klockner," has told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that he does not know whether the firm's main offices in Germany have in fact made an offer to the Argentine Government for the manufacture of arms which would make Argentina "the leading Latin American military power." According to an FRG publication, the project proposed by the firm Klockner Industrial Installations Inc.," of which "Establecimientos Klockner" is an Argentine subsidiary, would enable Argentina to compete with Brazil, Taiwan, the ROK and Israel in arms exports. Scholze said that he had learned about the offer "only through reports published in the Buenos Aires newspapers" and thus he could "not give any further information on the project."

Scholze said that the firm Klockner is engaged in the steel industry and that it has a large chain of subsidiaries all over the world.

According to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, the project is known as "Polygon" and is termed "secret."

In the article entitled "For Victory" -- which is the slogan of the Argentine military industries -- DER SPIEGEL contends that "The Argentine military authorities want to set up an ultramodern proving ground designed to test all sorts of weapons systems. It is estimated it would cost $400 million and would be located in Sierra Grande, 950 km south of Buenos Aires."

MILITARY BUDGET EXPENSES FOR 1982 DETAILED

PY110209 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Feb 82 p 14

[Text] Buenos Aires (AFP) -- Specialized circles reckoned that the 1982 Argentine military budget will amount to around $4 billion which represents 4.5 percent of the Argentine Gross Domestic Product [GDP]. The budget rose to this figure despite a plan to reduce military spending by approximately 10 percent (some $420 million) submitted by Economy Minister Roberto Alemann to President Gen Leopoldo Galtieri. This reduction is part of the program to struggle against the serious socioeconomic situation the country is experiencing.

According to the sources, the budget cut, which was immediately accepted by the military leadership in power, will mainly affect the commanders' activities but the operative capacity of the forces will not suffer any changes.

The most salient features of the army's production and purchasing program are the TAM [Argentine medium tank] (30-ton tanks, personnel carriers, mortar carriers, command vehicles, communications, etc.) currently being produced in series in the country -- and which will not be suspended -- and the purchase abroad of missiles (in 1981 Argentina acquired a French-German Roland surface-to-air missile), another 57 Kuerassier self-propelled anti-tank guns and Puma helicopters.

The navy is in the midst of updating its equipment and will acquire four TR-1700 and two TR-1400 submarines and four MEKO 360 destroyers (the first one was launched last week in the FRG where they are built) and six MEKO 140 corvettes (the first one of the series being built in the country was incorporated into the navy recently. The naval air force, on its part, has purchased 14 Super Etendard fighters from France to reinforce its aircraft carrier fleet and will also receive 8 MB-339 planes and another 8 Lynx helicopters.

The aeronautics production program, which also would not be seriously affected by the budget cuts, provides for the construction of IA-58 Pucara plane (for the country's armed forces and a new model for export) and the IA-63 which is a jet aircraft for advanced basic training purposes, which is being developed with the cooperation of the FRG firm, Dornier.

The sources pointed out that the gradual increase of military spending during the past few years which in 1981 reached the record figure of $4.5 billion (4.5 percent of the GDP) modified the military spending-GDP ratio which between 1968 and 1974 fluctuated around 2.5 percent. The first increase took place in 1975 and 1976 in view of the need to confront subversion. This increase represented 3.5 percent of the GDP.

In 1978 the border conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel -- which led the two countries to the brink of war -- justified the increase of military spending which amounted to $2.1 billion. This amount was maintained, with slight increases during 1979 and 1980.

Sources closely linked to military circles assert that in addition, some $5 billion were spent for an eventual armed conflict with Chile. The expenses were covered with money in special accounts and emergency funds.

It is worth comparing the Argentine military spending-GDP ratio with that calculated by other countries for this year, which according to authoritative sources are the following: France, 3.38 percent; Great Britain, 4.5 percent; the United States, 6 percent; the Soviet Union, 11 percent; the FRG, 3 percent.

The same sources stated that in 1980 the military spending-GDP ratio in Latin America was the following: Brazil, 7 percent; Peru, 3.3 percent; Chile, 9.4 percent; Cuba, 6 percent; and Mexico, 0.6 percent.

PERONISTS MEET GALTIERI, VIEW NATIONAL PROBLEMS

PY131605 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] NA -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri's proposal for a national agreement by "all community sectors" as a first step towards democracy was confirmed yesterday by anti-verticalist Peronists Raul Matera and Enrique Osella Munoz, who spent Tuesday afternoon with Galtieri.

In an interview on Rivadavia radio station, Matera confirmed that he and other Peronists from the movement for the reaffirmation of doctrine of the Justicialist Party, had had lunch at the army high command last Tuesday with Presidential Secretary Hector Iglesias, at the end of which they were joined by President Galtieri for talks that went on till 5 pm.

"The nation's problems will be resolved when representatives of all community sectors gather round a table to talk, without stopping till a white smoke rises from the meeting," Galtieri said, referring to the white smoke with which the cardinals in Rome announce they have chosen a new pope. Matera said Galtieri had shown special concern for the economic situation of wage-earners and retired workers and pensioners. "It would be easy for me to offer them cakes and cream and they wouldn't even have bread to eat in two months," Galtieri reportedly said. Justicialist Party Vice-President Felipe Deolindo Bittel refused to condemn Matera for meeting with Galtieri when asked to comment on the meeting by reporters yesterday.

TORRELIO DISMISSES INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT CHIEF

PY121146 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The government of President Celso Torrelio Villa has dismissed the chief of the government intelligence department, Col Freddy Quiroga, who is one of the leaders of the Bolivian paramilitary groups that were involved in the coup of Gen Luis Garcia Meza on 17 July 1980.

It must be noted that Colonel Quiroga and [words indistinct] established a paramilitary force called the (?national security service). Diplomatic observers believe that the dismissal of the dreaded [word indistinct] is in keeping with the government commitment to safeguard human rights in the country. However, despite efforts made by the Torrelio government in this regard, several national and international organizations have denounced continuing human rights violations in Bolivia. Yesterday the Bolivian human rights conference questioned the voluntary exile to European countries of a group of political detainees.

Officer's Dismissal Denied

PY130204 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Interior and Justice Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica has made the following statement regarding the reassignment of Col Freddy Quiroga, director of the State Intelligence Department [DIE]: Colonel Quiroga has not been dismissed and the change of DIE directors was already included in the general posting order issued in December last year. This is what he had to say in this regard:

[Begin Mercado Garnica recording] Well, I can tell you that I was surprised by the headlines of certain news media to the effect that Colonel Quiroga has been dismissed as DIE director. The term dismissed is hardly the most suitable one, since Colonel Quiroga was reassigned by the posting order issued last year. Yet, another thing is that his replacement has not taken over yet. It is possible that the replacement will take over in the next few days and Colonel Quiroga will return to his duties as army officer. I want to make it clear that he has not been dismissed, not at all. [end recording]

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S INDIFFERENCE CRITICIZED

PY131845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 13 Mar (AFP) -- The national press reported here today that while the International Red Cross, the FRG, the Catholic Church and other organizations and governments are providing important aid to the victims of the catastrophic flood affecting the country, U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Edwin Corr was totally indifferent to the problem. The floods have already affected 15,000 persons in nine departments of the country, and they are the worst ones I have ever seen in my long professional career, Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, commander of the Bolivian Air Force [FAB], stated.

FAB airplanes and helicopters began rescue operations and distribution of food and blankets in the jungles north of La Paz, Beni and Santa Cruz, in the valley of Cochabamba, and even on the high plateaus of Oruro.

In a ceremony held yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, Taiwanese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung donated $10,000 for the victims.

The U.S. ambassador was also in Santa Cruz (one of the most affected districts) while these events were taking place, but on the occasion, as in previous ones, he limited himself to discussing the need to control drug trafficking, the morning paper HOY stated in La Paz.

Another newspaper from Santa Cruz stated that Corr is an expert in the struggle against drug trafficking, and that his visit was simply connected to that.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR POLICY

PY132147 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1959 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Mar (TELAM) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today denied the charge that Brazil has adopted an attitude of neglect concerning the Central American crisis. In an exclusive interview published here today by the newspaper GAZETA MERCANTIL, Saraiva summarized the Brazilian posture with the following words: Nobody knows exactly what is happening in that region. No country has thus far done anything to effectively ease the tension in that region, and Brazil is not planning to substitute for the United States in the mission directed at preventing the spread of communism throughout Central America.

He also recalled that Brazilian-Salvadoran relations are following a very correct course and that Brazil has repeatedly supported the principle that only the Salvadorans themselves will be able to find a solution.

He added that there are no ideological differences between the United States and Brazil because, he stressed, the two countries are anticommunist. But, he said, there is actually a difference regarding the way of handling the Salvadoran problem, especially in the area of methods, the role that each of our countries should play and our ability to act.

In addition, he added, since Brazil is an underdeveloped country we are also more sensitive toward some situations such as, for example, the peculiar features of each nation.

The ministers said: In the last few days I have extensively discussed this issue with foreign representatives who visit us, but none of them has a real picture of the Salvadoran crisis, since the specific situation of the internal forces acting in that country is not known, and nobody has yet convinced me of anything.

According to the Brazilian foreign minister, some persons believe that the guerrillas survive on external aid, because trees do not yield arms, while others say that this survival will end up wearing out the government.

Saraiva added that Brazil is convinced that the crisis in El Salvador and in other countries in that region has been brought about by the prevailing circumstances, by the political situation and by structural problems.

He pointed out that Brazil holds no responsibility for the situation in that region and, therefore, it has no moral obligation to intervene. Central America, he said, is not on Brazil's northern border.

Finally, Saraiva stated that the United States, which has always born a responsibility toward that region, is the richest and most powerful country in the world and, for this reason Brazil is not interested in substituting for it in the mission directed at preventing the worst, which would be a hypothetical spread of communism throughout Central America.

ABSTENTION IN UN VOTE AGAINST POLAND EXPLAINED

PY122105 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1542 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Mar (TELAM) -- Brazil systematically abstains from condemning other governments for violations of human rights because it believes that this would constitute interference in domestic affairs of other nations. This statement was made today by an official spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry who thus explained why Brazil -- together with Argentina and eight other nations -- abstained from voting on a resolution by the UN Human Rights Commission condemning the Polish Government.

The Brasilian Government believes that rather than condemning, the objective of this commission should be the promoting of human rights, Itamaraty's spokesman said recalling at the same time that recently Brazil voted against a similar resolution condemning the Chilean Government.

ALLEGED CHILEAN REFUGEES DEPORTED FROM SWEDEN

PY121832 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Swedish authorities have turned back 24 Chileans. They had arrived in Sweden as tourists but they claimed to be political refugees in order to remain there for free for a time with room and board and financial support provided by the local government. Many smart Chileans have found out that by claiming to be political refugees they could remain in that northern European country.

However, Swedish officials became suspicious when the refugees used the money supplied by the local government to buy plane tickets to visit Chile on the 18th [September, Independence Day], on Christmas and on their vacations.

Many Stockholm newspapers reported that flights to Santiago were crowded by the alleged refugees, who had been alledgedly threatened with death in Chile, and that all of them were very happy to visit their fatherland at the expense of the Swedish Government. In addition, Stockholm newspapers reported that these refugees claim to suffer from traumas and to be unable to work, but that they do have plenty of energy to chase Swedish girls and spend hours and hours in beer halls talking about how to fix the world.

But Swedish authorities seem to have found out about the affair and they issued an order not to accept any more Chileans and to submit each of the alleged refugees to investigation.

Twenty-five [as heard] of the smart refugees were ordered back to Santiago today.

EL MERCURIO DECRIES DISSENSION WITHIN GOVERNMENT

PY111942 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO EDICION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 11-17 Feb 82 p 3

["The Week in Politics" feature: "The Present Debate"]

[Excerpts] The debate in Chile these days does not deal with human rights, for example, a situation the improvement of which is even being recognized abroad. Neither does the debate arise from the classical dilemma between the government and the opposition. The opposition does not have much to say at this time and its forces are dispersed, disorganized and even disoriented. The only hope of the most alert adversaries of the government is that a schism will occur within the government which will yield some dividends to the old opposition.

No one is ignorant of the fact that the armed forces and the forces of law and order back the president of the republic and his administration with absolute loyalty and unconditionally. But it would be ingenuous not to recognize that a debate has arisen among the government's backers, among whom are those who have had or who retain the confidence of the regime and, in fact, among those who until a short while ago formed a compact group that actively adhered to and defended the regime.

The center of the debate is over among this last-mentioned group. And it is a political debate that has assumed the form of economic dissidence. The growing heatedness of this debate allows one to imagine that its result must have political consequences.

Those who with irresponsible alarm magnify the gravity of the recession are aiming their attack, with more or less dissimulation, at the market system and at government officials who clearly interpret the will of the president in those matters. Since none of us is infallible, there is a possibility of errors, exaggerations and rigidity in the application of a model that is in force, but such failings do not justify the veritable avalanche of public and veiled accusations intended to sap the confidence of his excellency [President Pinochet] in some of his men and -- what is more serious -- to erode the political confidence of the president's military assistants.

TURBAY DECLARES PEOPLE VOTED AGAINST TERRORISM

PA150249 Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 14 Mar (AFP) -- The Colombian Government tonight issued a democratic "proclamation of victory" over terrorism by stating that the legislative elections were carried out normally and successfully.

In a 5-minute television speech, President Julio Cesar Turbay said that "in a calm election the forces of order prevailed over the subversive groups which had insistently announced that they would not allow the orderly holding of elections." Turbay said that the Colombian people love and defend constitutional freedoms and that "our armed forces, with their unquestionable republican tradition guarantee and preserve these freedoms against the threats of their permanent or temporary enemies." The president said that Colombian democracy today faced the most dangerous threat of the last few years. He said that faced with this threat, the people, the civil authorities, and the armed forces channeled their energies toward holding clean elections without the intervention of those who favor violence. He said that the people's response was great, and that no one was intimidated by the strategy of physical or psychological terrorism.

Turbay said, "Colombia showed its democratic strain, and proved that it rises up to face danger and will not allow its de jure regime to be destroyed by its enemies."

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ATTACK ON PALACE

PA121713 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today described last night's dynamite attack on the Narino Palace as unprecedented and he said that despite the terrorist actions, the Colombians will vote on Sunday. The minister replied to newsmen's questions during an official ceremony in the national police installations in (El Can). Camacho Leyva discussed various current topics and he specifically referred to the repercussions that the recent terrorist attacks, including the one on the presidential palace, could have on the elections.

[Begin recording] [Camacho Leyva] [words indistinct] fulfill their duties as citizens. I am confident that the Colombian people have sufficient strength and fortitude and the necessary patriotism so as not to let themselves be intimidated by [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are intensifying all security and control (?measures). [words indistinct] that once again there has been an attack on the presidential palace.

[Question] Do you have anything to report about the assassination of lawyer Cipagauta?

[Answer] No, I unfortunately do not have any details on that specific case.

[Question] As a result of the death of Cipagauta, a lawyer said that the MAS [Death to Kidnappers] which took credit for the assassination, is a member of the [word indistinct]. What do you know of this?

[Answer] The commander of the military institutes brigade has already sent a letter to the attorney general of the republic so that an investigation will be opened to find out if Dr (Cano) is telling the truth for the first time or if he is following his usual behavior.

[Question] Regarding last night's event, have there been any arrests?

[Answer] (?there are some) arrests in this regard. [end recording]

TWO SMALL BOMBS EXPLODE IN BOGOTA; FORCES VIGILANT

PA121433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0348 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 11 Mar (EFE) -- Two small bombs exploded tonight in Bogota, as part of what is considered the continuation of an escalation in terrorist activites in view of the legislative elections to be held on Sunday. One of the bombs exploded at the Civil Defense headquarters in Divino Salvador neighborhood in northern Bogota. The other bomb exploded at the National Popular Alliance Party headquarters. Only property damage was reported in both cases.

Military forces are maintaining vigilance throughout the country in view of possible terrorist attacks announced by the guerrillas.

M-19 SEIZES STATION, BROADCASTS PROCLAMATION

PA131350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2332 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 12 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- A 19 April Movement, M-19, leftist guerrilla group seized today a southwest radio station for several minutes and broadcast a proclamation released by the organization's top leader, Jaime Bateman Cayon. According to police, 12 hooded men overpowered the personnel of radio station Voz del Galeras, in Pasto, about 800 km southwest of Bogota, near the border with Ecuador. They broadcast a proclamation in which Bateman reiterated his rebel group's decision to sabotage the 14 March elections.

The guerrilla leader said in his proclamation that "The legislative election on 14 March is a farce; therefore, the M-19 will thwart it."

Both the government and the armed forces have dismissed the sabotage threat, reaffirming that the election will be held peacefully and in orderly fashion.

FARC AGREES TO ELECTIONS, SEEKS AGRARIAN REFORM

PA121930 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The clandestine pro-communist group Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) announced today that "it will ensure respect for the people's will expressed in the elections, since this will be an instrument to express the people's opposition to the oligarchy."

In a communique sent to the press today, the guerrilla group states: "We promote a program of democratic unity which represents the aspirations for freedom and progress in Colombia."

In this bulletin, the FARC demands "true agrarian reform before we lay down our arms," and stresses that "as long as this does not occur it will be useless to continue peace talks."

They reiterate that some steps are necessary in order to have real peace in Colombia, such as the lifting of the state of siege, the demilitarization of peasant regions and agrarian reform measures.

The note, entitled "struggling," also states that "we will ensure respect for the people's will expressed in elections."

The FARC announcement stating that they will not oppose Sunday's elections in Colombia contrasts with the decisions made by the Maoist National Liberation Army and the 19 April Movement, which have announced separately that they will sabotage the elections.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS CAUSES OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA132200 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado called upon the country to understand that the current critical Ecuadorean economic situation is due not only to the present difficulties in the export sector but to deficiencies in national production and to the conditions on the world market, the depression of which adversely affects the Third World. The president made this statement yesterday at Lago Agrio at the end of his visit to the oilfields in the northeastern part of the country.

Meanwhile, Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera noted that he has asked the president not to approve the 1982 national operational plan until the National Development Council, CONADE, presents a new financing proposal, since economic circumstances have changed substantially.

The national government has decided to counterbalance the serious drought affecting Manabi Province by contributing 180 million sucres to the emergency plan that the Agriculture Ministry will establish in that area next Monday.

CHAMBER RATIFIES USSR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PA132238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Quito, 11 Mar (AFP) -- After 4 days of intense political and ideological debate, the Chamber of Representatives has ratified the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Ecuador and the USSR.

The voting went 35 in favor of ratifying the agreement and 2 against with 14 absenations. Of the 69 legislators that make up the Chamber of Representatives, some 20 deputies were not present for the final vote today.

The chamber is holding special sessions to approve the legislative branch organic law and to ratify 25 international agreements so that they may become effective immediately.

In 11 days of sessions the chamber approved, in first debate, the legislative branch organic law and has ratified three international agreements with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the cultural and scientific agreement between Ecuador and the USSR.

PAPER CLAIMS 200 POLISH SEAMEN REQUESTED ASYLUM

PA132204 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0143 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Quito, 12 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The EL UNIVERSO newspaper reported today that nearly 200 Polish seamen allegedly defected in the Ecuadorean port of Guayaquil and requested political asylum. According to the paper, the seamen are part of the crews of the Polish vessels "Lira" and "Andromeda," currently in Guayaquil.

Deputy Foreign Relations Minister Rodrigo Valdes pointed out at a press conference that his country "has completely open doors" in terms of granting asylum, but he added that he "had no knowledge that the group of Poles who allegedly arrived in Guayaquil requested political asylum."

EL UNIVERSO said that five "Lira" crewmembers had requested asylum on Wednesday and that 90 other "Lira" crewmembers and 93 "Andromeda" crewmembers later followed suit.

A Polish Embassy official in Quito said, however, that this was just a "normal change in crewmembers," which had taken place in Ecuador this time. The spokesman added that replacements arrived in Ecuador via airflights.

PRIME MINISTER ULLOA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

PY102331 Lima OIGA in Spanish 1 Mar 82 pp 28-31

["Excerpts" of Economy Minister Manuel Ulloa interview by OIGA reporter Uri Ben Schmuel on 25 February in Lima]

[Excerpts] [Question] The standing congressional commission's replacement of an executive branch decree with a legislative branch law -- regarding a supplementary credit for more than 243 billion soles -- has been interpreted as disapproval of your administration. What's your opinion?

[Answer] I do not believe there were any reasons or grounds for disapproval. The decree had attained its objective. The accounts had been squared by 31 December 1981. If a question of disapproval had been involved, the decree would have been revoked or repealed, period. All the law did was to ratify what we have done. Moreover, the law is redundant and it had no validity because it said "this law is effective on the day following its publication." The law is no longer effective because the measure had already been taken under the decree. So to revoke it today does not mean anything because the decree fulfilled its objective on 31 December.

[Question] Before talking about the foreign debt, I would like you to elaborate on the declaration you made the other day, referring to the criticism levelled at you in the standing congressional commission as "maneuvers of those who feel uncomfortable because of the government's achievements in the economic area." What are the government's achievements in the economic area? Many people say the achievements are only paper achievements...

[Answer] The achievements: controlling inflation, obtaining a 1981 growth rate which was the third highest in Latin America, and I hope this will be repeated this year; the Gross Domestic Product [GDP] grew 4.3 percent, despite what Alan Garcia, who continues to say "3 and something," may say.

Now you referred to figures on paper. Of course, if we deny the value of statistics when they are not convenient but accept their value when it is convenient.... The truth is that the 12-month inflation rate is better than we expected, considering that the February inflation rate will be 3.5 or 3.6 percent, despite the increases in bus fares, fuel, bread and noodles -- items which have an impact on the statistics. Without these components, the February inflation rate would be 2 percent; and by March the 12-month inflation rate should be on the order of 54 to 56 percent. I consider this an important achievement in a period as difficult as the one we are experiencing. I believe that the economy is recovering despite the fact that all the GDP components are growing simultaneously. Now they want to disregard the growth in the agricultural sector; they want to leave agriculture out. They want to minimize what happens in the agricultural sector. They say that what happens there is not important, that the government has nothing to do with the agricultural development because this is only the result of the availability of water. The government has nothing to do with it, technical assistance has nothing to do with it, confidence in the democratic system has nothing to do with it; as though agriculture could thrive by itself.

[Question] The volume of the foreign debt is said to surpass the authorized $2.5 billion limit by far. Figures surpassing $6 billion are being mentioned since on top of the authorized $2.5 billion there are $2.8 billion for energy projects, $400 million as counterpart for COFIDE [Financial Development Corporation], $300 million for public enterprises, $40 million for MAJES [not further identified] and a $900 million loan about to be contracted with the IMF....

[Answer] Let's make some distinctions. Last year the limit of overall foreign indebtedness was $2,609,000,000, and of this only $1,892,000,000 were used. Of the difference between the amount used and the ceiling authorized by law there remains $200-$300 million [as published]. The foreign debt authorized for this year amounts to $2.5 billion plus $400 million as counterpart -- that is, $2.9 billion -- and $40 million for MAJES. This is all that has been authorized.

There is a draft law for $2.8 billion for the energy sector. There is a law approved in 1981 authorizing contracting of debts up to $3.5 billion for irrigation projects. Last year nobody thought of adding the $3.5 billion for irrigation to the authorized $2.6 billion. This would have added to $6.1 billion. This year, the $2.5 billion include all sectors. The $400 million, as counterpart for COFIDE, is the ceiling we have, but it does not mean that all of it will be used. I repeat, the 1981 ceiling was $2.6 billion, of which we used $1.8 billion. This year we have $2.5 billion authorized, but this does not mean that we are going to use it up. As for the $300 million for public enterprises, it does not exist; it is included in the $2.5 billion.

The $40 million for MAJES should not be counted because it was a special authorization by the budget law. We have nothing to do with this; it is a product of the budget law. Therefore, the total authorized indebtedness amounts to $2,940,000,000,000.

[Question] That means that the amount basically authorized will be surpassed...

[Answer] As I said, the authorized figure is one thing and the figure to be used is something else. The government did not freely spend last year up to the limit of authorized indebtedness, and it will not do so this year.

[Question] And if the draft law authorizing $2.8 billion for irrigation projects is approved?

[Answer] That amount is to be spent over the 1982-85 period and it represents an indebtedness for projects to be completed in 10 years, projects which are absolutely vital to ensure energy supply, and to provide water to all those regions which might run out of water. All that money is in loans with 5-to-7 years of grace periods, so it does not constitute a burden. It has already been demonstrated that, in relation to the GDP, public indebtedness has decreased from 41.6 percent in 1979 to 31 percent in 1981. Indebtedness has decreased in realtion to the GDP.

[Question] And what can you say about the $900 million in special drawing rights which will be granted by the IMF?

[Answer] That is a line of credit to support medium-term projects. It does not mean that we have to use it. We are members of the IMF and we pay for being members. Practically all countries in the world are IMF members. Hungary, Romania and Poland have applied for membership in the IMF. That is like saying that we should not request loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. [IBRD] or the inter-American Development Bank [IBD]. We are members of the IBRD, the MDB and the IMF, and we have the right to request loans whenever we need credit assistance for projects, or for restructuring the balance of payments. We are contracting debts to create wealth for the country, and we believe, that at the end of this government's term of office in 1985, the indebtedness will be 25 percent of the GDP compared with 41 percent in 1980 when this government assumed power.

[Question] On what terms will the IMF loan be contracted?

[Answer] The negotiations are being conducted on the basis of the economic policy we are implementing. There will be no changes in the policy we have established, the policy we designed. We do not accept impositions of any kind. I presume that negotiations will be completed in 2 or 3 months.

[Question] What do you think about the "contempt law," Law 23321? In an interview granted to OIGA, the dean of the bar association said that he favors its repeal. What is your position?

[Answer] If the law creates distrust, if the general opinion is that the law might give rise to abuse, the government will not raise any obstacles. I am profoundly democratic, and so I believe in "vox populi, vox Dei." If, in the opinion of the majority, this law should be revoked, not the law but an article that can be misconstrued, obviously the government will offer no opposition.

[Question] In meetings of the Council of Ministers or of high-level government officials held lately, has the possibility been discussed of modifying the constitution to apply the death penalty to terrorists?

[Answer] No, it has not been discussed in the Council of Ministers. And my personal feeling is not in favor of the death penalty. But if society, at a given moment, needs protection to live in peace, I believe that the government, public authorities and congress have to be sensitive to the sentiment of the public. If the public clearly views it necessary to restore the death penalty, it would not be prudent for the state to turn its back on a demand of society.

[Question] In a few months, it will be the second anniversary of democratic rule. How do you evaluate it?

[Answer] If it were a question of adding points to depict a situation on a 0-to-100 scale, I would say that we have accumulated from 65 to 70 points.

[Question] Asking you for maximum objectivity, how would you evaluate your administration?

[Answer] I should not give my opinion for obvious reasons, but in good conscience I am satisfied because I believe I am doing the best possible. Considering the difficult circumstances we inherited and we are experiencing, I am reasonably satisfied.

[Question] And the almost daily avalanche of criticism of your administration, the unanimous criticisms of you, yourself?

[Answer] I believe that an obvious political strategy exists. The thing is that I stand in the eye of the storm because of the position I hold, not only as economy minister which is the worst position in any government, but as prime minister. Naturally I am the lighting rod for the opposition. And since I like a good fight...

ULLOA COMMENTS ON MEASURES AGAINST TERRORISM

PY131800 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister and Economy and Finance Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias stated yesterday that the government is ready to maintain and strengthen a firm and consistent policy against terrorism, and to voice assurances to the citizenry that the order and peace of the republic will be kept at all costs. Ulloa added that special measures are being adopted to strengthen the means of control and domestic security, and to mete out exemplary punishment to the criminals who attack Peruvian society.

Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski also revealed that the damage caused by destroying the towers of the Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise has reached 40 million soles.

Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi also stated that the Austrian and Peruvian citizens who had been detained for being suspects in the attack on the Justice Ministry have been released. These remarks were made at a meeting with reporters at government palace at the end of the Council of Ministers' meeting.

TERRORISTS DYNAMITE AIRPORT COMMUNICATIONS

PY142225 Paris AFP in Spanish 1828 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 14 Mar (AFP) -- A terrorist commando group last Friday attacked and dynamited radio communications equipment serving Andahuaylas Airport, while a second commando group tried to seize the police post at Churcapampa, in the southeastern Andean region, according to reports coming from the zone.

The attack on Andahuaylas Airport, 800 km southeast of Lima, was carried out by a commando group of eight terrorists who confined themselves to dynamiting the radio communications equipment and two motors. They caused serious property damage but no casualties, according to a police report.

It was also reported that the seizure by a second commando group of the police post at Churcapampa, Huancavelica, 522 km to the southeast, was prevented by a tip-off which allowed the post to be reinforced in time.

The terrorists who apparently have the support of the peasants who provide them with information on the movement of police forces -- dedicated to a large extent to pursuing fugitives from Ayacucho -- wanted to seize the police station to obtain weapons and ammunition.

Finally, a congressional human rights commission arrived in Ayacucho yesterday to investigate the murder by police agents of three hospitalized students following the events of 3 March. The culprits will be tried and punished according to the laws.

'SHINING PATH' DECLARES UNLEASHING OF POPULAR WAR

PY122138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2014 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Mar (AFP) -- The Peruvian Maoist group Shining Path, to which has been attributed most of the terrorist actions perpetrated in the country, has announced that popular war has already been unleashed.

In a telephone call made last night to the Lima afternoon daily LA REPUBLICA, the group claimed responsibility, for the first time, for the bloody events on 3 March in Ayacucho, in the south-central Andean area, where 16 persons died in an operation carried out to release 300 prisoners.

The group added that what happened in Ayacucho is the beginning of guerrilla warfare in Peru and that the five dynamite charges hurled at the terrace of the government palace, two of which exploded, "was only a warning."

The newspaper also published a long interview which Comrade Pedro, member of Shining Path's national leadership, granted to the daily last October. However, the dissemination was authorized, after due corrections, only a few days ago.

The Shining Path leader said that the economic, political and military studies conducted by his group allow them to say that there is a developing revolutionary situation in the country. He also said that the evaluation shows that "at this point there is no other way than armed struggle to bring about the revolution, since everything else is mere reform and revisionism."

He also said that the revolutionary situation gives rise to a political crisis at the very foundations of the state and this is what is happening in today's Peru. Therefore, a reformist solution is not feasible. Comrade Pedro pointed out that the group's tactics and strategy are based on the fact that the country is in a semifeudal and semicolonial state and revealed that Shining Path has gained considerable experience for its revolutionary war. As part of this experience he mentioned the lesson of Juan Santos Atahualpa, during the colonial period under Spain, and that of the forefather of Peruvian independence, Tupac Amaru. Thus, Comrade Pedro said, we see that the peasant can easily be involved in the revolutionary war. He also said that the latest guerrilla attempts quashed during President Fernando Belaunde Terry's first term in office and those of other nations, have been examined.

He revealed that the generalized offensive against the current regime was decided on in 1980 and indicated that this offensive will include sabotages in cities to divert the enemy's attention, destabilization of the government and exacerbation of class differences. He also said that, on the other hand, in rural areas political-military organization will be sought as the first stage of the revolutionary war in Peru. After saying that the current regime stands for bureaucratic bourgeoisie, "tied to Yankee imperialism," Comrade Pedro concluded by charging Marxist parties with opportunism and their legislators with being parasites.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE INSTALLS LABOR COUNCIL

PY101306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Feb (TELAM) -- During a ceremony held at government palace this evening President Fernando Belaunde created the National Labor and Social Accord Council [Consejo Nacional de Trabajo y Concertacion Nacional, CNTCN]. On the occasion he voiced his confidence that Peru will attain full employment and full self-sufficiency in the same way it has attained full freedom overcoming all ideology and opposition. The ceremony was attended by government ministers and representatives of enterprises and workers' organizations with the exception of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, an orthodox communist organization, which to date has not joined the council because it demands a series of reforms, in contrast to the other three organizations: the Confederation of Workers of Peru, which favors the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Party; the National Confederation of Workers, favoring the Christian Democratic Party; and the Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution, which follows Velasco Alvarado's ideology.

In his speech, Belaunde stated that it is the government's desire, after fully restoring freedom, to create the necessary conditions to attain full employment. The CNTCN will be comprised of four state representatives and the same number of businessmen and workers, and will be presided over by the labor minister. The council is considered to be a coordinated effort against inflation and will lay the definite bases for a joint economy. Its objectives are to achieve an agreement between the government, the enterprises and the workers on the orientation, formulation and implementation of the labor policy and social progress.

ARRESTED CHILEAN TOURIST RELEASED; 'NO THREAT'

PY130146 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Peruvian Government has released Chilean Capt (Manuel Fernando Molina Chavez) [name as heard]. According to an AFP report, the Chilean Navy officer was arrested at Lima International Airport and charged with taking photographs of the area. Peruvian Interior Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi explained that the photographs taken were no threat to national security and authorized Captain (Molina Chavez) to continue his trip to Santiago.

ZAMBRANO DENIES U.S. REPORT ON NICARAGUAN INVASION

PA132107 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano denied New York press reports, shortly before leaving today for that city, regarding the alleged Venezuelan infiltration of paramilitary forces in Nicaragua. Zambrano totally denied such press reports, while newspaper sources recalled here that the Venezuelan Government is continuing its oil and economic cooperation plans with the Managua government as planned. Some Latin American countries, including Argentina and Venezuela, were accused by the New York press of preparing anti-Sandinist paramilitary forces to invade Nicaragua. While in New York Zambrano will join his colleagues of the United States, Canada and Mexico, in the second round of talks on Sunday and Monday to define the "Nassau Plan" of economic assistance for Central America and the Caribbean.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST NATO MANEUVERS AT OAS

PA130034 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2129 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 12 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco described the military maneuvers that NATO is carrying out in the Gulf of Mexico as "inconvenient" and said that his country will ask for a special meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to discuss this subject. Speaking at the Miraflores Presidential Palace, Zambrano Velasco did not give details on the Venezuelan stand, but Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, said this week that NATO "should carry out this type of maneuver in its own region, not those of others." Zambrano said that Cardozo, who is currently in Caracas, has received instructions to request a special meeting of the OAS council. Venezuela will explain its reasons for opposing the maneuvers at this meeting.

DEFENSE MINISTRY TO REDUCE F-16 PURCHASE

PA140337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0128 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 12 Mar (EFE) -- The austerity program ordered by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will directly affect the purchase of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers. Defense Minister Gen Bernardo Leal Puche said that the armed forces equipment programs are being reconsidered. He noted there will be an unspecified reduction in the purchase of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers. Leal Puche stressed that this reduction would be the defense sector's contribution. That sector, he said must also sacrifice in an effort to balance the budget affected by the decrease in the oil income. The purchase of the F-16's started arguments among the country's various political sectors as to their need. Congress, however, recommended the purchase of 24 airplanes.

POLICE CAPTURE 14 INSURGENTS, EQUIPMENT IN ARAGUA

PA131930 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The Venezuelan political police have captured insurgent Pablo Hernandez Parra of the leftist clandestine armed movement 28 October along with 13 other people including a [word indistinct] citizen whose identity was not disclosed, police sources reported tonight. The capture took place at a ranch in Aragua State, about 115 km from Caracas, in central Venezuela. The police found pistols, revolvers, explosives, grenades, rifles, submachineguns, military uniforms and subversive materials. The sources did not disclose details of the capture but they did report that the police found documents that included counterfeit Venezuelan identification cards, documents to enable foreign subversives to enter Venezuela and more than 100 false Venezuelan passports. Hernandez Parra, alias "Salomon" or "El Amiguito," has been involved in armed struggle for 20 years.

CASTANEDA CONTRADICTS HAIG ON ELECTIONS APPROACH

PA111756 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda has said that the United States must understand that revolutions like that of El Salvador take place because all democratic paths are closed. He noted that no one can believe free elections will be held in that Central American country because no such elections have been held there for the last 100 years.

In a statement to Mexico City's EXCELSIOR newspaper, Castaneda stressed that under the present circumstances the Central American countries can only make structural and socio-economic changes through revolution. He added that we Latin Americans know that internal problems lead peoples to rebel. He stressed that Mexico's approach to the situation in Central America is the right one and, therefore, requires no change as suggested by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

He added that resistance to direct military intervention or a possible invocation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty against Nicaragua, Cuba or any other Central American country is growing daily because past experiences have been unfortunate.

GOVERNMENT DENIES EXISTENCE OF GUERRILLA CAMP

PA132213 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Mar (AFP) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has denied the existence of Guatemalan guerrilla training camps in the country, as was mentioned here today in dispatches received from Guatemala quoting high-ranking government officials. The dispatches mention that Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, chief of the Guatemalan Army General Staff, said that his country's army has proof that there are Guatemalan guerrilla training camps in Mexico.

According to the Mexican press, which gave this information ample coverage, General Lucas Garcia supported this accusation by showing documents allegedly captured from the Guatemalan insurgents claiming that they received various kinds of training in Mexico. According to the documents which Lucas Garcia read to the press, the training camps are located in the State of Chiapas. Chiapas borders on Guatemala, and recently several thousand Guatemalan peasants entered Mexico through there to request asylum. According to their statements to the press, they wanted "to protect themselves from the violence of their country's army."

However, despite the statements made by the high-ranking Guatemalan officer, the Foreign Secretariat's denial was emphatic in stating that in Mexico there are no training camps for guerrilla movements operating in other countries.

DE LA MADRID OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY TENETS

PA141350 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Jose de la Madrid, the Mexican government party presidential candidate, has said that Mexico will always be on the alert and support the efforts of the Central American and Caribbean countries. He also reiterated his strong opposition to any type of foreign intervention in the area.

In a speech at the Mexican town of Chetumal, De la Madrid stressed that Mexico has pledged not to meddle in the internal affairs of other nations, and that Mexico's foreign policy is constant and will always serve the cause of peace and detente in the world.

## EL SALVADOR

### DEFENSE MINISTER APPEALS TO ARMED FORCES

PA131810 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Mar 82 pp 3, 27

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia has appealed to the chiefs, officers, soldiers, security, and service corps agents for excellent behavior, kindness and respect for the republic's laws and human rights. Minister Garcia noted in his message that "the eyes of the world are upon El Salvador and the armed forces must behave, as always, with an eminently professional sense, conforming to the special present circumstances. In reiterating this appeal, the defense minister indicated that hundreds of observers and newsmen from variuos parts of the world are interested in Salvadoran events. "Therefore, it is logical for the armed forces to uphold its professionalism, usual conduct and correct behavior, as determined by the constitution and as guarantors of the security of the people, the properties and the national sovereignty, Minister Garcia stated.

He said the armed forces have a specific role within the nation's activities and that the nation's overseas prestige depends on its members' behavior. He added that the 28 March electoral process offers an opportunity for the army to display at home and abroad its professionalism.

### OFFICIALS DECLINE COMMENT ON TARDENCILLA STORY

PA130335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Mar (AFP) -- Salvadoran official sources refused to comment today on the U.S. State Department's unsuccessful presentation of Orlando Jose Tardencilla a Nicaraguan youth who was arrested by the Salvadoran Army during the so-called final FMLN offensive in January, 1981. A military spokesman declined to comment on the report that, in the office of the U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington, Tardencilla retracted his previous statements that he had been trained in Cuba and Ethiopia and had then been sent by the Sandinist Army to cooperate with the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Tardencilla said that he had made these statements under duress, to the surprise and annoyance of the U.S. officials, who sought to present him as another piece of evidence of Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador. The military spokesman added that any official reaction by the Salvadoran Armed Forces would not be forthcoming before Monday, because the general staff offices are closed tomorrow. The presidential palace, contacted by telephone, also refused to comment.

### D'AUBUISSON VOICES SUPPORT OF U.S. AID PLAN

PA131750 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Mar 82 pp 2, 54

[Text] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the National Republic Alliance (ARENA), said that ARENA strongly supports the economic plan announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that favors Central American and Caribbean nations. "The Nationalist Republicans have firmly said yes to the U.S. plan because it favors free enterprise in all those countries, especially ours," the political leader said.

Meanwhile, D'Aubuisson condemned the so-called Lopez Portillo plan "because it is detrimental to the Salvadoran elections" and "it is only supported by the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR)." He described it as "a communist maneuver." He added that the elections have been rejected by some people as a means to gain power because they know the people would reject them.

Regarding negotiations with the subversives, he noted that no one who ever negotiated with ultraleftist groups has ever gained an inch of ground and that is why we reject any initiative to communicate with communism, subversion or communitarianism. The political leader also referred to ARENA's plans in the agrarian, economic, banking, foreign trade and social security sectors.

MEXICAN EMBASSY HELPS TWO 'TERRORISTS' TO LEAVE

PA132212 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Mar 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Terrorists (Jose Aniceto Noboa) and (Jaime Antonio Gomez Palacios) left the country yesterday with the aid of the Mexican Embassy, according to information from El Salvador airport, where they boarded a plane. (Gomez Palacios) is in a wheelchair, having received a bullet in his spine that paralyzed his legs. Prior official reports about him said that he had been wounded in a clash with Salvadoran authorities.

The two men arrived at the airport, the sources disclosed, accompanied by Mr Jorge Sandoval Fabila, Mexican charge d'affairs, who carried the two safeconducts extended by the Foreign Ministry at the request of the Mexican Embassy. (Noboa) and (Gomez Palacios) had earlier sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy and had been there for several days.

FMLN RADIO CHARGES 'MASSACRE' OF REFUGEES

PA140336 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Report from San Vicente correspondent -- read by announcer]

[Text] On Saturday 13 March -- that is, today -- at 0100, near the Apastepeque Lake in San Vicente Department, a column of some 5,000 defenseless refugees was ambushed by national army troops. An undetermined number of them was killed by the dictatorship's forces. The ambush was staged using rifles, .30 cal machineguns and cannon at a site located between the (Los Cocos) turnoff and (La Cruzadilla), near Apastepeque Lake, only about 12 km from the city of San Vicente.

The refugees are residents of the following cantons: San Jorge, El Chilillo, San Pedro Hill, San Jose, (Amatitan Abajo), (Amatitan Arriba), San Jeronimo, (Maravilla), (Haciendita) and San Jacinto. The army has been conducting a new genocidal operation in these cantons since 9 March.

The 5,000 refugees, mostly children and elderly people, had to abandon their homes because of the heavy air bombings and indiscriminate cannon fire against their cantons. After 5 days without any food and constant persecution, they almost managed to leave the danger areas behind. Today, however, they fell into the ambush staged by the national army.

In this massacre, the assassins' bullets killed an undetermined number of people. Most of those who were killed by the dictatorship were children, women and elderly people. The remaining refugees are in danger of being eliminated and have no food. At present, they are desperately fleeing from the national army.

It has been learned that a large number of childern are missing. It has been impossible to search for them because of the artillery and machinegun fire from the dictatorship's troops, which once again are taking it out on our defenseless people. In a few minutes, we will provide additional details of this massacre, which confirms that the military-Christian Democratic junta, advised by assassin Yankee advisers, is implementing a policy of extermination of the civilian population in the areas of conflict.

FMLN Press Bulletin

PA141430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Bulletin No 7 released by the FMLN Press Secretariat -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FMLN Press Secretariat hereby informs the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the world:

The genocidal Salvadoran Army has committed yet another massacre in San Vicente despite the FMLN's general offensive, which has been underway since 1 February. The Salvadoran troops are dedicated to attacking and slaying the defenseless civilian population by orders of the fascist high command headed by General Garcia, Flores Lima, Vides Casanova, Francisco Moran and Francisco Adolfo Castillo. The army does this, using most of their war equipment that is part of the aid provide by U.S. imperialism, because of its inability to defeat the FMLN military forces; the setbacks in Morazan, Usulutan and Guazapa; and the successful FMLN incursions into the cities of San Vicente, San Miguel and Santa Ana.

Six days ago, the fascist high command ordered the battalions stationed in San Vicente, Sensuntepeque; and the elite troops of the Atlacatl Battalion to launch a punitive offensive against the people concentrated around the bridge known as San Pedro hill, located on the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. In view of the impossibility of defeating our troops, we have confirmed reports on the massacre that is being committed against some 5,000 people who are surrounded by the enemy's forces. These people were displaced by the genocidal operation. They hail from (Amatitan Abajo), (Amatitan Arriba) and (Navajilla) cantons. They are at the mercy of the dictatorship's troops near the Pan-American Highway, between kms 56 and 67, in Caldera Canton. A similar genocidal operation has been launched in Chalatenango Department, near (Cancasca) and El Filo hill.

The FMLN General Command demands that the fascist high command, the military-Christian Democratic junta and the U.S. administration suspend these massacres and immediately withdraw their troops because this operation violate all the international agreements on the treatment of civilians in times of war, of which both the Salvadoran and U.S. Governments are signatories.

The FMLN General Command asks international newsmen to go to the site of the massacre so they can personally confirm the presence of U.S. advisers in the operation and the brutality of the regime that once again shows its deep political and military weakness. Evidence of this is that the new victims of this official terrorism are mostly women, children and elderly people who are being shelled by artillery and aircraft, with the participation of three of the helicopters included in the Yankee government's aid packages for the Salvadoran military dictatorship.

This new crime cannot go unpunished. Our forces will not halt their offensive and our people will continue their path to insurrection. United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

## GUATEMALA

### CONGRESS CONFIRMS GUEVARA AS NEW PRESIDENT

PA140211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The National Congress tonight elected Gen Anibal Guevara new president of Guatemala for 1982-86.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

PA122058 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez has said that while it is true that the United States is observing the course of the elections in our country, the fact is that what happens in this regard should be and is of greater concern to the Guatemalans themselves. Referring to statements made by State Department spokesman Dean Fischer expressing concern over the elections and their repercussions in Guatemala, the foreign minister said that Guatemalans themselves should be on the alert.

The foreign minister said that he deeply deplores the attitude of the three presidential candidates who lost. He said that this is a matter of concern because of its possible repercussions on the nation's life. He said that the three defeated candidates apparently do not realize that in every contest someone wins and someone loses; that there must be a winner, as well as those who come in second, third, fourth and so on. Of course, the foreign minister said, the final vote count by the congress of the republic must be awaited. In any case, he deplored the fact that illogical actions are taking place in Guatemala.

PRESIDENT ANSWERS NOTE FROM CANDIDATES

PA121920 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] President Lucas Garcia today answered a message that had been sent to him by the civilian candidates for president, who had intended to deliver the note to him personally yesterday, before they were arrested by the police on 6th Avenue in Zone 1.

Vice presidential candidate Luis Alfonso Lopez, of the Nationalist Authentic Central; Lionel Sisniega Otero, of the National Liberation Movement; and Roberto Carpio Nicolle of the Christian Democratic Party, met today at Sisniega Otero's home to discuss President Lucas' response. Lopez read the president's message.

[Begin Lopez recording] Our message has been answered by the president through his private secretary, Miss (Margoni Adelaida). The letter, which is addressed to [presidential candidates] Anzueto Vielman, Maldonado Aguirre and Sandoval Alarcon, says:

I address you on the instructions of the president to answer your note of 8 March, in which you ask him to request that congress meet to annul the elections of 7 March for the reasons that you allege. According to our laws, Guatemala is a free nation -- and here the note includes the pertinent quotes from the constitution. It then adds:

Pursuant to the constitution, it is the duty of congress to tally the votes in the elections for president and vice president and to announce the election of the citizens who received an absolute majority. The electoral law and the law of political parties rules against [as heard] voting, vote counts, declaration of elections and other electoral actions [words indistinct] the act of annulment. Congress is the only body empowered to deal with annulment actions in elections for president and vice president. Therefore, the president is not empowered to request annulment of the elections held on 7 March because, as you state yourselves, he represents national unity. Consequently, it is suggested that the interested parties go to the proper organization to present their request.

I take this opportunity, and so forth... [break in transmission] [end recording]

OPPOSITION PRESENTS WRIT, CLAIMS ELECTION FRAUD

PA131640 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Mar (AFP) -- The National Liberation Movement [MLN] presented today at 1200 a writ to the Guatemalan Congress that requests the annulment of the 7 March elections that "were fraudulent," according to the opposition. The writ also asks congress to call new elections within 60 days.

Meanwhile, government party deputies in congress continue counting the final vote tally, and it is expected that by 13 March or 14 March at the latest the official candidate, Gen Anibal Guevara, will be declared president-elect.

It was considered as "very unlikely" in congressional sectors that the writ will be successful because most of the deputies are members of the Revolutionary Party [PP] and the Institutional Democratic Party [PID], which supported General Guevara's candidacy. Three opposition groups have claimed that the elections were fraudulent, but local political circles still believe that there will be no "going back" and that General Guevara will become the fourth consecutive military officer to assume the presidency of the republic, unless unexpected events occur before 1 July.

The opposition sectors seem to have run out of ways to annul the elections although they continue seeking "peaceful methods to reject the imposition," a Christian Democratic leader said. Meanwhile, the government held a news conference this morning in which it again rejected the charges of fraud presented by the three defeated presidential candidates and guaranteed that "law and order" will be maintained in the country.

Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez said that two requests for peaceful demonstrations to be held on 15 March are being analyzed but "the fear exists that the demonstrating groups may clash among themselves and rioting may occur."

The opposition and Guevara supporters both want to demonstrate, the first to protest the alleged fraud and the second to celebrate the triumph they claim to have attained at the poll.

The accredited diplomatic corps in Guatemala was invited to the news conference; however, it was noted that only a few attended. Although the cause of their absence has not been determined, political circles mention a "diplomatic vacuum" toward the government. U.S. Ambassador Frederic Chapin attended the news conference but he quickly left without giving a statement. It was learned that he had personally received "evidence of the fraud" presented to him by Gustavo Anzueto, candidate of the Nationalist Authientic Central [CAN].

OPPOSITION DIVIDES, WITHDRAWS FROM CONGRESS

PA131647 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0259 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The rightist Nationalist Authentic Central, CAN, withdrew today from the front against fraud, organized in Guatemala to demand the annulment of the 7 March election. Gen Angel Anibal Guevara has obtained 35 percent of the valid votes and he expects the National Congress to elect him president-elect of Guatemala this weekend.

However, rightist opposition leader Mario Sandoval said today that he does not want to fight for the presidency in congress "because that would be equivalent to contributing to the fraud committed against the Guatemalan people." The Guatemalan Constitution establishes that if none of the candidates obtains more than 50 percent of the vote, congress must elect the new president from among the two candidates with the most votes.

Mario Sandoval requested today that nobody vote for him, adding that "if they do vote for me I will regard it as a personal insult." The anticommunist leader instructed his deputies to withdraw from congress so that the officialist parties will be the only ones making a decision on behalf of General Guevara.

Until today, anticommunist Mario Sandoval, nationalist Gustavo Anzueto and centrist Alejandro Maldonado had comprised the front against fraud, which sought to obtain the annulment of the 7 March election because of alleged manipulations and irregularities that had benefitted the other candidate, the officialist General Guevara. However, CAN announced tonight that although it still believes there had been manipulation and fraud, it is separating from the ultrarightists and the Christian Democrats, which are regarded as leftists in Guatemala.

## HONDURAS

### GOVERNMENT DENIES ACTIONS TO UNDERMINE NICARAGUA

PA132020 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Mar (AFP) -- The Honduran Foreign Secretariat released a statement tonight "flatly denying that paramilitary forces are being organized on Honduran territory to destabilize the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua. It regrets that such unfounded reports should emerge again because they are incompatible with the lofty sense of responsibility that should characterize every informative function in order that speculation and confusion are not created," the communique adds.

The statement notes that "the Honduran Government has proclaimed as an international policy rule the invariable respect of the principle of nonintervention; therefore, it is inappropriate that the good faith of the constitutional and democratic government that identifies with upholding this principle is questioned."

### HIJACKED PLANE WILL BE RETURNED TO NICARAGUA

PA130303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Mar (AFP) -- Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz said today that Honduras will return the Nicaraguan military plane that was hijacked by two officers of that country's air force "when Nicaragua files a request."

The minister has informed Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Suarez Rivas of the Honduran Government's decision.

The C-47 that brought the two deserters and the wife and daughter of one of them to this capital is at Toncontin Airport, in the Honduran capital. The deserters and their relatives have gone to Miami.

Referring to the hijacking, the Honduran minister said: "This is an isolated case that in no way affects the good relations between Honduras and Nicaragua."

Paz met privately today with U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte. Paz has denied that that talked about military aid to Honduras or about the possible installation of U.S. military bases in the country, as Washington sources reported last week.

According to Minister Paz, "the most important thing for Honduras is to become stronger, to have effective social justice and to peacefully achieve the necessary economic transformations. The official concluded by stating: "At this moment, the government is interested in consolidating its democratic institutions; only if circumstances required it would we seek to strengthen ourselves militarily."

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PA130325 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Press conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman on 12 March before foreign and domestic correspondents in the diplomatic room of the Foreign Ministry in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] International news media broadcast the news that a Nicaraguan youth had been arrested in El Salvador and that he had admitted that he was a member of the Sandinist People's Army and had received military training in Cuba and Ethiopia. Now this same youth, Orlando Jose Tardencilla, reappeared in Washington at a news conference sponsored by the State Department as a star witness in this campaign of slander intended to involve Nicaragua in the Salvadoran domestic conflict.

This afternoon more news dispatches arrived, noting that Orlando Jose Tardencilla explained his presence in Washington in the following manner: I was given a choice; I could come here and repeat everything I said in El Salvador, or I could be killed. This is why he went to Washington.

Tardencilla said: I am aware of what is going on and I clearly know what awaits me. I know whose hands I've fallen into. I am a revolutionary; one of the risks we take is death and I am ready to accept it. He added that he had made these statements in El Salvador, which were false, because he had been tortured by Salvadoran soldiers. He said that they had made him accept these things by means of psychological coercion, claiming that the State Department needed this kind of declaration to demonstrate the interference of Cuban and other foreigners in the Salvadoran struggle.

Tardencilla said: All of the statements I made before about Ethiopia and Cuba are false. He added that he had been carefully trained for these statements in Washington by a U.S. Embassy official. Tardencilla repeated several times that he is a fervent revolutionary, that he was in El Salvador for personal reasons, fighting in the ranks of the national revolutionary armed front [as heard] FARN, and that he had never been in Ethiopia or in Cuba.

When I arrived at El Salvador, he said, I was no longer a member of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces. I no longer had contact with the Nicaraguan revolutionary government; I am just another man, a worker or a student. He said that he had crossed the border from Nicaragua because of the violation of the material and spiritual values of the Salvadoran people, who needed help. He noted; I followed my own human and proletarian conscience. I felt the need to give the Salvadoran revolutionaries a hand and a militant contribution to their struggle to eliminate the terrorism under which the Salvadoran people lived. I must say that I was in El Salvador because of a personal feeling of responsibility and shame, due to the conditions there, which demanded my presence.

This same afternoon, after having issued this information, we sent a letter to Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig. I shall read it to you now: Managua, 11 March 1982 [date as heard]

Mr Secretary of State:

I hereby have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to refer to the situation of Nicaraguan citizen Orlando Jose Tardencilla, who was presented by the State Department at a news conference today as proof of Nicaragua's participation in the domestic conflict now affecting the sister republic of El Salvador.

At the press conference, Nicaraguan youth Orlando Jose Tardencilla said that the statements that he made several months ago in El Salvador, to the effect that he had been trained in Cuba and Ethiopia, were made under torture and psychological coercion.

Tardencilla explained his presence in Washington by saying: They gave me a choice. I could come here and say this or they would kill me in El Salvador. However, Tardencilla said emphatically that he would not participate in this campaign of slander, to sacrifice his people and country. He said that he was aware of the risks he was taking and that he went to El Salvador on his own initiative, as an expression of human solidarity with his Salvadoran brothers. He noted that he had never received military training outside Nicaragua and had not been a member of the Sandinist armed forces, as he had been asked to say in this press conference.

In view of this indescribable situation, Nicaragua, on the basis of the international norms on human rights, demands that Nicaraguan citizen Orlando Jose Tardencilla be immediately handed over to the Nicaragua Embassy in Washington for his immediate return to our country. At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government, from this moment on, holds the U.S. Government responsible for any abuse of the physical and moral integrity of this Nicaraguan citizen, who, in accordance with the norms and guidelines of international law on this matter, was being politically persecuted in El Salvador. Therefore, all states are compelled to give him the treatment to which he is entitled as a political refugee.

In addition, the Nicaraguan Government considers it wise to note the serious crime that would be committed if this Nicaraguan citizen were returned to El Salvador, as by this action he would be condemned to a sure death. I take advantage of this opportunity to offer Your Excellency expressions of my highest and most distinguished esteem. [Signed] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

[Moderator] We are going to proceed immediately to a question and answer period. As is usual at press conferences, we are going to ask you, when you take the floor, to give your name and the information media you represent.

[Question] Tardencilla said that he had been a member of the armed forces, yet in the protest note sent to Haig, it says he did not belong to the armed forces. I would just like to have this part clarified.

[Answer] What he said was that he did not belong to the armed forces; he had been a fighter and almost immediately after the revolutionary triumph he had been in the armed forces a couple of months or so and then had returned to civilian life. This means that he did not belong to the armed forces, or to be more exact, he said that he was no longer a member. He explained at the Washington news conference that when he left for El Salvador he was no longer in contact with the Nicaraguan Armed Forces.

[Question] [words indistinct] a Nicaraguan, I am of the opinion that El Salvador should return him to Nicaragua.

[Answer] No. What I said was that it would be a crime to return him to El Salvador, because it would mean condemning him to a sure death.

[Question] You want him returned to Nicaragua?

[Answer] Yes, we want him turned over to the Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, so that he can be returned to Nicaragua immediately.

[Question] How would international law view the presence of this Nicaraguan citizen in the United States [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I wouldn't say that he is there against his will exactly. He said himself that he was given the choice: Go to Washington and appear before the press, or be killed in El Salvador. Therefore, there was evident pressure, but he chose to go to Washington. However, it is also evident that the U.S. Government played a part in this game.

Now, on the other hand, we are undertaking direct efforts, in addition to this letter that I am sending to Secretary of State Alexander Haig, which has already been transmitted. We made previous contacts with the State Department and with some members of the U.S. Congress directly from our embassy in Washington. There were rumors a couple of hours ago that steps were being taken so that this Nicaraguan youth could leave the United States rapidly. Some 10 minutes ago, I received a telephone call from Washington saying that Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, had given his word that Tardencilla would not leave the United States. This does not mean that he would be sent to Nicaragua, but for the present, Enders said that Tardencilla would not be sent elsewhere.

[Moderator] Here at the right of the foreign minister we have the mother of Orlando Jose Tardencilla; she has a letter she is sending to the gentlemen of the Civil Liberties Union in Washington. We shall ask the lady to read the letter.

[Radio announcer] Mrs (Juana Escalante Espinoza) will read the letter at this moment. She is very nervous and she is already sitting before the microphone to read the letter she is sending for the salvation of her son, a Nicaraguan who is defending the fatherland and the nation's sovereignty from the United States, when he was to be used by the enemies of humanity.

[Mrs (Escalante)] Esteemed gentlemen: You are aware of the painful tragedy suffered by my son Orlando Jose Tardencilla, a victim of dreadful torture in El Salvador who, threatened by death, arrived in Washington to involve our nation and government in the Salvadoran conflict and to give false statements to newsmen and the State Department itself.

I beg you to mobilize all resources at your disposal to ensure that the physical integrity of my son is respected and that, as my government requests, he is turned over to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington for repatriation.

As he himself says, his life is in danger now that he has revealed the truth about the maneuvers of both the Americans and the Salvadorans. Do not forget the pain and profound anguish of a mother, who can save her son's life only (?if) noble and humanitarian institutions like yours move quickly with the U.S. Government officials. Receive my eternal gratitude beforehand.

[Signed] (Juana Escalante Espinosa)

I would appreciate you doing everything possible for my son, who is yet another victim of abuses that should not have been committed against youth. They should not have been coerced by means of abuse.

[Indistinct question]

[D'Escoto] The purpose, undoubtedly, was to injure and attack both the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist peoples revolution, because these people dared to be really free and independent and to conduct their own policy, not allowing themselves to be used any longer as pawns in any country's chess match. I suppose this example of dignity and courage by the Nicaraguan people is feared by the United States and, that therefore, even before President Reagan rose to power he explained what his policy toward Nicaragua would be. Even the Republican Party's political platform deplores the overthrow of Somoza and promises intervention in Nicaragua, saying that the Republican administration would help those who are really interested in creating a democracy in Nicaragua. Those who always knew how to coexist with Somoza, those who deplore Somoza's overthrow, now, incredibly -- because of their pharisaism and hypocrisy -- discuss and pretend to be interested in democracy in Nicaragua, when the fact is that for the first time we are building an authentic democracy in Nicaragua, under the concepts of freedom and sovereignty.

We were somewhat taken aback by the first part of the question because it noted that I had mentioned a campaign of slander and all kinds of aggression. It is not a matter of me saying it; I think that the companeros in the press already know perfectly well that this is the way it is. This is not something you have to take as an article of faith. This is something that all of you may have already confirmed. [Indistinct question]

[Answer] Yes. [words indistinct] I do not have any information on that meeting. I think that it is very timely. I think that this is a good time for France and other European and democratic Latin American countries to try to help the United States understand what is really happening in Central America and to make it desist from its persistent tendency to try to frame all Third World conflicts and all revolutions within the context of the East-West conflict. I think that this meeting between Presidents Mitterrand and Reagan is timely and I hope something good has come out of it.

[Question] Have you had any recent contacts with the French Government prior to this visit, (?in order to prepare for it)?

[Answer] No, I didn't have any contacts. [Unidentified person] [words indistinct] companero newsmen for their presence.

TARDENCILLA IS RETURNED; HAIG CRITICIZED

PA132354 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. authorities have turned Nicaraguan Orlando Jose Tardencilla over to our ambassador in Washington, Francis Fiallos Navarro. Yesterday, Tardencilla made fools of the members of Reagan's administration, who sought to present him as evidence of Nicaragua's intervention in El Salvador. Here is a dispatch from Washington:

In the early morning hours, Nicaraguan Orlando Jose Tardencilla was turned over to Francis Fiallos, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington. He left this morning for Nicaragua. Tardencilla was returned at the official and specific request of the Nicaraguan Government, which sent a note last night to Secretary of State Alexander Haig that laid responsibility for the youth's fate on the United States. Tardencilla, 19, was introduced at a news conference held yesterday at noon in State Department headquarters. The idea was for him to join the campaign of slanders against Nicaragua, saying that he had been sent by the Sandinist government to fight in El Salvador. To the newsmen's surprise and the U.S. officials' annoyance, the youth refused to lend himself to this campaign, declaring that he had been forced to travel from San Salvador -- where he had been a prisoner -- to Washington, after he had been tortured to lie about Nicaragua's intervention in El Salvador.

Tardencilla's statements created a great scandal, for this is the third time that the State Department has been made to look ridiculous while trying to offer evidence of Nicaragua's alleged involvement in the Salvadoran conflict. The brave and determined attitude of this Nicaraguan detained by the United States defeated this new attempt by the U.S. Government to implicate Nicaragua in the Salvadoran conflict and made Haig look ridiculous. Tardencilla was imprisoned in El Salvador about a year ago for his participation in guerrilla activities in that country. Through torture and various forms of psychological pressure, the Salvadoran military regime forced him to confess that he was a member of the Sandinist army and that he had been trained in Cuba and Ethiopia. Yesterday Tardencilla denied all of this in Washington. In an effort to present these false statements as evidence of Nicaragua's involvement in the Salvadoran conflict, the U.S. Government held a news conference in which Tardencilla was expected to repeat these lies. To his captors' surprise, he not only denied the statements, but said that he had been forced to make them after being tortured. He also denounced this U.S. maneuver. The U.S. officials' lies and ridiculous stand was laid bare before the newsmen who were present. Thus, the State Department's efforts to provide evidence of Nicaragua's participation in El Salvador have failed for the third time. Haig has become the laughingstock of the international press and both his seriousness and sanity are being questioned.

HAVANA DENOUNCES PROPOSED U.S. RADIO STATION

PA121820 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government is continuing its preparations to interfere with Cuba. Among the aggressive measures being considered by Washington is the operation of the radio station to be called Radio Marti, or what would be better named Radio Lies [Radio Mentiras].

On appearing before the House Foreign Relations Subcommittee, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said hypocritically that the station would be used for broadcasting news rather than propaganda. Enders said that the counterrevolutionary radio station will broadcast on shortwave from a station with a power of 50 kw which, according to him, will provide reliable news on Cuban life; reportage, sports and entertainment, as an alternative to what the Havana government offers to the Cuban people.

To defend all this before the House Foreign Relations subcommittee, Enders again used the same string of lies that Ronald Reagan's government has been using against Cuba since it came to power.

After stating that Cuba is the source of discord in Central America and the Caribbean, the U.S. politician said that the radio station will not seek to incite Cubans against Fidel Castro's government. He added hurriedly; there are already enough provocations in Cuba, with redistributed poverty, depressing austerity, unemployment and underemployment and the promise of more sacrifice for the population.

As can be seen, Enders is as much a liar as Radio Lies will be. Cuba is an example of what an underdeveloped nation can do if it ends dependence on the United States. Despite the criminal blockade maintained against us by Washington, and the lack of natural resources like oil, we have managed -- and this has been recognized by the most prestiguous international organizations -- to develop the most advanced health and education systems in Latin America. Moreover, unemployment, underemployment and idle time in our cities and countryside have been eliminated forever, and despite the crisis that primarily affects developing countries, our economy achieved a 10 percent growth in overall social product last year.

However, to return to the topic of Radio Lies, it is worthwhile to remind the fascist high command in the United States that similar attempts designed to ideologically undermine our people have failed thunderously on previous occasions. They seem to have forgotten the failure of Radio (Sun), which operated off the Central American coast in the 1960's with programming especially designed to create uncertainty among the people and to give false information regarding the alleged victories of the counterrevolutionary groups that infiltrated our country on CIA orders. They have also forgotten that for many years, the Voice of America had a special 2-hour program called "A Date With Cuba," which had to be suspended later because its propaganda was ineffective.

Radio Lies will definitely serve only to institutionalize the campaign of defamation being carried out by many pirate stations operating in Florida with the consent of the U.S. Government. To Cubans, Radio Lies will only be a new phase in the diversionary war that Washington has been waging against the Cuban revolution for over 20 years, in what has been one of the most slanderous propaganda campaigns that a sovereign people have had to endure.

Meanwhile, the imperialists should be reminded that our people daily increase their degree of revolutionary conscience and therefore will not be deceived by the false propaganda campaigns of the worst enemies of Cuba and of the entire world.

## GRENADA

### BISHOP, RISQUET OPEN NEW BROADCASTING CENTER

FL121623 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] St Georges -- Cuba has reaffirmed its solidarity with the Grenadian revolution, which will shortly observe its third anniversary. Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, said the Cuban revolution will stand in solidarity with Grenada. Risquet, who is also a member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, said he was confident that other nations of the world would give assistance and cooperation to the Grenadian revolutionary process. We are certain, he said, that other nations of the socialist community and many governments that do not share the U.S. hostility toward Grenada will cooperate to a lesser or greater extent.

The Cuban leader addressed a rally held yesterday to inaugurate a modern mediumwave radio transmitter built by Cuban and Grenadian workers. The new transmitter is one of the most important projects with which Grenada is celebrating this anniversary of the victorious assault of 13 March 1979 on the general headquarters of the Eric Gairy dictatorship. Risquet, who is heading the Cuban delegation to the Grenada festivities, also spoke of the dangerous situation created in Central America and the Caribbean by the war-mongering policy of the United States. After denouncing the presence of military units and troops from the United States and other NATO countries, which are carrying out war maneuvers in Caribbean waters, he stressed that the Caribbean Sea belongs to the peoples of the region. In his much-applauded speech, Jorge Risquet charged that in this way the United States is building up tension in the area. He noted that the peoples of the Caribbean Basin are not afraid of the imperialists at all.

Describing the current situation in the region, he said three countries -- Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua -- had attained definitive independence and were being threatened, harassed and blockaded by the United States. He also said the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala face murderous guns daily and fighting against their regimes.

For his part, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said the Grenadians must struggle to be in a position to settle their debt with mankind, as the Cubans themselves have done in practicing internationalism. Bishop presided over the rally to inaugurate the mediumwave transmitter in Morne Rouge, outside St Georges, the Grenadian capital. The Grenadian leader described the transmitter as another demonstration of the Cuban people's fraternal aid to Grenada and an example of Cuba's internationalist spirit. Bishop said that with the beginning of operations, the transmitter will enable Grenada to face the campaign of lies and distortions waged by the United States and to tell the truth about the revolution to the world. Bishop said the choice of 11 March to inaugurate the transmitter was significant because it marked the 9th anniversary of the New Jewel Movement, which heads the revolutionary process of Grenada.

The transmitter inaugurated yesterday in Grenada has a power of 50-khz, [as heard], a 117-meter tower, and will enable the local radio station to cover all of Grenada, the English-speaking Caribbean, Central America, part of South America and areas in the United States in good weather conditions.

## BOUTERSE ANNOUNCES FAILURE OF COUP ATTEMPT

### Rebel Leader Captured

FL121355 Bridgetown CANA in English 1320 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 12 Mar (CANA) -- Loyal Suriname troops today routed the rebels in a fierce pre-dawn assault during which coup leader, ex-Sergeant Major Wilfred Hawker, 28, was wounded and taken into custody. Collapse of the coup attempt was announced after day-break by army strongman Lt-Col Deysi Bouterse, who said his forces were now in full control.

Hawker, jailed last year for trying to topple the leftist military rulers, was taken to hospital and then to Fort Zeelandia, where Bouterse and other military leaders are camped, where he was being closely questioned. Bouterse said there had been injuries and some deaths, but added the military authorities felt the number of deaths was "very small."

In a recorded statement released by the authorites, Hawker called on his chief aide, former Lieutenant Samad Rambocus, 30, and followers to lay down their arms and surrender. "I was captured by the military authorities and taken to Fort Zeelandia," the recording said. This correspondent later saw the injured rebel leader at the fort.

Bouterse said the government forces launched their assault at 0315 hours and in a half hour had ended what he described as Hawker's "wild and senseless action."

Rambocus and remnants of the rebel troops were still at large, he said.

There were quite a number of injuries and some deaths, he disclosed, but added that the authorities felt that the number of deaths was very small. Bouterse told the population to remain indoors, but assured them the military authorities were in full control of the country.

### Rebel Force Escapes

LD122154 Hilversum in English to Africa 2030 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] In Suriname the attempted takeover begun on Thursday by a group of right-wing army officers against the regime of Colonel Deysi Bouterse is nearly over. The rebellious troops which had ensconced themselves in the Memre Boekoe barracks in Paramaribo have now made a getaway. The 40-man group is said to include at least one of the ringleaders of the abortive coup, a Lieutenant Rambocus. His associate, Sgt Major Wilfred Hawker, had been arrested earlier today after he was wounded in an exchange of fire with government troops at the Memre Boekoe barracks.

The news of Sgt Major Hawker's arrest has been made public by Colonel Bouterse in an interview with this station, Radio Netherlands. The colonel had contacted our Hilversum studio with a request to be allowed to make a statement in our Caribbean broadcast meant for the people of Suriname. The staff of the junta in Suriname does not now have access to a radio transmitter of its own.

### Hawker Reported Executed

FL131608 Bridgetown CANA in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The Hague, 13 March (CANA-REUTER) -- Sergeant-Major Wilfred Hawker, who lead an abortive coup in Suriname this week, was executed by a firing squad in Paramaribo today, a Dutch television station said.

## Business Normal, Curfew Set

FL131916 Bridgetown CANA in English 1750 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 13 Mar (CANA) -- Business was back to normal in Paramaribo today and army strongman Lt-Col Deysi Bouterse called the press to a meeting following reports that Wednesday's coup leader Sergeant-Major Wilfred Hawker had been executed by firing squad. Hawker was plucked from prison after rebel soldiers launched a pre-dawn attack and took control of the big Memre Boekoe barracks in the capital. Loyal troops recaptured it in a fierce half-hour battle yesterday morning during which Hawker was wounded and nabbed.

Before reporters went into the early afternoon meeting with the army chief, Bouterse had announced on television that helicopters, boats and land vehicles had been thrown into an intensified hunt for fleeing rebels led by ex-Lieutenant S. Rambocus. Rambocus and remnants of the defeated rebel force had fled the barracks during yesterday's fighting. They had two armoured cars and what Bouterse said to be a large quantity of arms.

He warned the population that Rambocus was dangerous and citizens were asked to report immediately if they knew where he was. The military authorities announced that he was last seen heading for the western part of the country in the Coppename-Nickerie area. Rambocus' elder brother, Jai, went on radio and asked him to surrender. "Your actions have caused great pain to your relatives and immediate family with this senseless act. Give yourself up," he appealed.

Bouterse said on television that they were able to repel the coup because "we are a motivated and disciplined group. The action against us was amateurish, and Hawker and Rambocus acted like little boys." He said that the army had received messages of support from people's committees, district council, the police force, organisations affiliated to the revolutionary front, and also from groups in the Netherlands. "These messages of solidarity warm our hearts," he declared.

The deputy commander of the army, Major Rob Horb, also speaking on television, said that the coup was a right-wing one in order to bring back the old politicians. "We have their names and we are going to get them," he said.

The military said they had decided to reintroduce the curfew which had been lifted entirely on February 25, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the February 28, 1980, revolution. Horb said that they regretted the decision. The curfew is from 1900 hours to 0400 hours. The interim president, Mr Fred Ramdat Misir, in a television statement, urged the population to take orders from the military authorities and called for an end to the shooting.

## Politicians Blamed for Coup

LD132210 Hilversum in English to Africa 2030 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] One of the leaders of the aborted military coup in Suriname, Sergeant Wilfred Hawker, has been executed by firing squad. He was captured on Thursday night by troops loyal to Colonel Bouterse, the leader of the military regime. Prior to his arrest, Sergeant Hawker was injured. It has also been revealed that, in the fighting in the capital, Paramaribo, a corporal was killed and several people were injured. The second leader of the rebellion, [name indistinct], and some of his supporters are still on the run. The military leaders in Suriname say that the rebellion was the work of politicians who were pushed aside in the military coup of February 1980 which brought Colonel Bouterse to power. They have announced that arrests will be made.

In a first reaction, the Dutch Foreign Ministry has condemned the execution of Sergeant Hawker. A communique issued by Colonel Bouterse says that the situation in Suriname is virtually back to normal. The radio said that they are back on the air, people have returned to work, and shops are open again; but, for the time being, the curfew will remain in force.